Branch: CSE

Name of the Subject: COMPILER DESIGN

1. Compiler compiles itself is the essence of _____
   (a). Bootstrapping
   (b). Running
   (c). Logging
   (d). Interpreting

2. Tool used to generate lexical analyzer automatically _____
   (a). YACC Tool
   (b). LEX Tool
   (c). SDT Tool
   (d). Optimizer Tool

3. Lexical analyser split the program into no of _____
   (a). Characters
   (b). Words
   (c). Lines
   (d). Tokens

4. Parser generates an hierarchical representation of expressions called_____
   (a). AVL tree
   (b). Binary tree
   (c). Parse tree
   (d). None

5. Pattern matching can be done using _____
   (a). Regular expressions
   (b). Match function
   (c). Virtual function
   (d). Optimized function

6. In input buffering concept, buffer divided into _____halves
   (a). Four N-Character halves
   (b). Three N-Character halves
   (c). Two N-Character halves
   (d). None

7. Lex program compiled with LEX compiler produces _____file.
   (a). lex.c
   (b). lex.yy.c
   (c). yy.lex.c
   (d). None

8. Language L = {$a^n b^n$, n>=1}, string accepted by L is_____
   (a). aaab
   (b). baba
   (c). abab
   (d). aabb

9. A Grammar is said to be ambiguous if it has_____
   (a). Only one nonterminal
   (b). Single parse tree
   (c). More than one parse tree
   (d). None

10. In LL(1) Grammar first 'L' Stands for _____

(a). Left Recursion
(b). Left to right scanning of input
(c). Left navigation
(d). None

11. Consider G:S→Ab,A→Sa,S→a, FOLLOW(S)=_____
    (a). {a}
    (b). {b}
    (c). {b,$}
    (d). {a,$}

12. G: S→AB, A→ a, B→b then First(S)=_____
    (a). { A,B,a,b }
    (b). { b }
    (c). { a,b }
    (d). { a }

13. Two Conflicts during Shift-Reduce Parsing are_____
    (a). Shift/Shift & Reduce/Reduce
    (b). Shift/Reduce & Reduce/Reduce
    (c). Shift/Reduce & Reduce/Shift
    (d). Reduce/Reduce & Reduce/Reduce

14. G: E→E+E/E*E/(E)/id is _____
    (a). Regular gramar
    (b). Ambiguous grammar
    (c). Unambiguous grammar
    (d). None

15. Identify most powerful and expensive parser.
    (a). LALR
    (b). SLR
    (c). CLR
    (d). None

16. A Grammar whose predictive parsing table has no multiply defined entries in single cell is said to be_____
    (a). RR(1)
    (b). RL(1)
    (c). LL(1)
    (d). LR(1)

17. Syntax directed translation can be done using _____
    (a). Syntax directed definition
    (b). Syntax directed translation scheme
    (c). Both (a) and (b)
    (d). None

18. Implicit type conversion is also called _____
    (a). Coercion
    (b). Conversion
    (c). Changing
    (d). None

19. Common sub expressions are having more than one parent in _____ representation
    (a). Syntax tree
    (b). Directed acyclic graph
    (c). Parse tree
    (d). None

20. Identify the expression which is not in intermediate code format_____
    (a). a = b
    (b). x = y * z
    (c). p = q + r * s
    (d). None

21. Type checking can be done in which phase of the compiler?
    (a). Intermediate code generator
    (b). Code optimizer
    (c). Semantic analyzer
    (d). Syntax analyzer

22. Three address code can be implemented with_____
    (a). Quadruples
    (b). Triples
    (c). Indirect Triples
    (d). All the above

23. An attribute may be _____
    (a). Name
    (b). Type
    (c). Scope
    (d). All the above

24. Attributes of children depends on attributes of parents and / or siblings are called _____
    (a). Inherited attributes
    (b). Synthesized attributes
    (c). Both (a) and (b)
    (d). None

25. Memory is organized into _____sections
    (a). Code, data, and stack area
    (b). Instruction, operand, and stack area
    (c). Both (a) and (b)
    (d). None

26. A suitable data structure for storing the attributes of variables is called _____
    (a). Values table
    (b). Grammar table
    (c). Symbol table
    (d). None

27. Data structure used for implementing symbol table is_____
    (a). Array based implementation
    (b). Linked list based implementation
    (c). Both (a) and (b)
    (d). None

28. Static variables are allocated storage at _____time
    (a). Compile
    (b). Run
    (c). Both (a) and (b)
    (d). None

29. Performance factors deciding the running program are _____
    (a). Speed of CPU
    (b). No of registers
    (c). Width of registers
    (d). All the above

30. A _____ is a sequence of consecutive intermediate code statements in which there is an entry and exit without any branch at the end.
    (a). Basic block
    (b). Program block
    (c). Procedure block
    (d). None

31. If transformations are applied to one basic block, then it is called _____
    (a). Inner optimization
    (b). global optimization
    (c). Local optimization
    (d). None

32. _____refers to a mutable memory location when more than two expressions denote this location.
    (a). Alias
    (b). Duplicate
    (c). Reference
    (d). None

33. DAG stands for_____
    (a). Directed a symbolic graph
    (b). Directed acyclic graph
    (c). Directed asynchronous graph
    (d). None

34. Scope of a variable within the procedure is called _____variable
    (a). Static
    (b). Global
    (c). Local
    (d). None

35. The machine instruction MOV a,R0 will perform _____
    (a). Copying value of 'a' to register R0
    (b). Copying value of register R0 to 'a'
    (c). Copying address of 'a' to register R0
    (d). None

36. Optimization done on target machine code is called _____
    (a). External optimization
    (b). Exit level optimization
    (c). Peephole optimization
    (d). None

37. lexical analysis of the compiler is also called as _____

(a). Scanner

(b). Linear analysis

(c). Both (a) & (b)

(d). None

38. In LR(k) R stands for_____

(a). Rightmost reduction

(b). Rightmost derivation

(c). Rightmost derivation in reverse

(d). None

39. Example for "alias" concept _____

(a). Pointers

(b). Arrays

(c). All Data types

(d). None

40. _____is the set of definitions generated from the statement S.

(a). *Spawn[S]*

(b). *Delete[S]*

(c). *Input[S]*

(d). *Output[S]*

Branch : CSE

Name of the Subject : MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

41. Managerial economics is close to................
    (a). Micro economics
    (b). Macro economics
    (c). Production
    (d). Cost

42. Who is the father of economics................
    (a). Robinson
    (b). Adamsmith
    (c). Marshal
    (d). Samuelson

43. Which of the following pairs of goods is an example of substitutes................
    (a). Tea & Sugar
    (b). Shirt & pant
    (c). Tea & Coffee
    (d). Car & Petrol

44. Price elasticity is always................
    (a). Positive
    (b). Consistent
    (c). Declining
    (d). Negative

45. If the price rises the demand................
    (a). Rises
    (b). Falls
    (c). Falls then Rise
    (d). Rise then Fall

46. Production function is not a factor of................
    (a). Land
    (b). Cost of capital
    (c). Labour
    (d). Organisation

47. Which of the following represent the combination of inputs that will cost the producer the same amount of money?................
    (a). Isoquants
    (b). Isoproducts
    (c). Isocosts
    (d). Isoprices

48. Long run cost curves are also called................
    (a). Operative Curves
    (b). Fixed Curves
    (c).Variable Curves
    (d).Planning Curves

49. Implicit cost are also called................
    (a). Book cost
    (b). Controlable Cost
    (c). Future cost
    (d). Joint cost

50. Demand for petrol...............
    (a). Elastic
    (b). Perfectly elastic
    (c). Perfectly in elastic
    (d). Inelastic
51. What does total cost mean?....................
    (a). Selling price +Fixed cost
    (b). Semi variable cost – Variable cost
    (c). Fixed cost +variable cost
    (d). Standard cost * Marginal cost
52. If income elasticity is positive and greater than one it is....................
    (a). Neccessity
    (b). Inferior good
    (c). Normal good
    (d). Superior good
53. The transformation of physical inputs into output is known as.................
    (a). Production
    (b). Supply
    (c). Demand
    (d). Cost
54. How many stages are there in the law of returns to scale?.................
    (a). One
    (b). Three
    (c). Four
    (d). Five
55. The statements that contain the word 'ought to' are called..................
    (a).Perspective
    (b). Assertive
    (c). Normative
    (d). Negative
56. A firm is said to be attain the BEP where.......................
    (a). TR>TC
    (b). TR*TC
    (c). TR<TC
    (d). TR=TC
57. A monopolist can either control the price or............................but not both
    (a). Output
    (b). Cost
    (c). Input
    (d). Profit
58. The market with a single buyer is called..................
    (a). Monopoly
    (b). Monopsony
    (c). Duopsony
    (d). Oligopsony
59. The market with a few sellers is called.........................
    (a). Monopoly
    (b). Duopoly
    (c). Oligopoly
    (d). Monopolistic

60. The pricing strategy where the company fixes very high price for its new product is called.......................
    (a). Sealed bid
    (b). Two – part pricing
    (c). Cross subsidisation
    (d). Market Skimming
61. Organisation, management and control are closely held by........................
    (a). Sole trader
    (b). Departmental undertaking
    (c). Partnership
    (d). Joint stock company
62. The advantage of sole trader form of business organisation is................
    (a). Unlimited liability
    (b). Low rate of taxation
    (c). Large requirement of capital
    (d).More competition
63. The written agreement among partners is..................
    (a). Trading deed
    (b). Demand draft
    (c). Partnership deed
    (d). Bill of exchange
64. The closure of partnership is called.....................
    (a). Resolution
    (b). revolution
    (c). Solution
    (d). Dissolution
65. The aggregate of funds used in the short-run and long-run is called...............
    (a). Capital
    (b). Profit
    (c). Cash
    (d). Titles
66. Which of the following sees the capital as the difference between the assets & liabilities.....................
    (a). Manager
    (b). Accountant
    (c). Economist
    (d). None of the above
67. Which of the following provides the basic assets as per the business needs?................
    (a). Working capital
    (b). Fixed assets
    (c). Fixed capital
    (d). Financial fixed assets
68. The sirculating capital is also called.............................
    (a). Intangibla capital
    (b). Tangible fixed capital
    (c). Fixed capital
    (d). Working capital
69. Which of the following indicates the true nature of capital budgeting decisions?....................
    (a). Irrreversible
    (b). Reversible
    (c). Common
    (d). Uncommon

70. If the rate of return is more than the cost of capital, then the project is.....................
    (a). Rejected
    (b). Accepted
    (c). Denied
    (d). Postponed
71. Such projects that cannot be taken up simultaneously with the other are called.....................
    (a). Complementary
    (b). Contingent
    (c). Mutually exclusive
    (d). None of the above
72. Cash inflows refers to.....................
    (a). Cash incomes
    (b). Future incomes
    (c). Past incomes
    (d). Cash receipts
73. Creditors or financial institution use the accounting information to analyse..........................
    (a). Credit worthiness
    (b). Interest rates
    (c). Financial status
    (d).shareholders(or)owners
74. Managers use accounting information to report to.....................
    (a). Company employees
    (b). Owners or shareholders
    (c). CEO
    (d).CFO
75. The Trading And Profit & Loss Account Is Also Called As----------------
    (a). Trading account
    (b). Balance statement
    (c). Income statement
    (d).trial balance
76. Which of the reveals the financial position of the business firm in terms of its assets and liabilities as on a given date...................
    (a). ledger
    (b). Trial balance
    (c). Profit and loss account
    (d). balance sheet
77. Which of the following is useful to see if fixed assets are used efficiently in the business?................
    (a). Asset turn over ratio
    (b). Debtors collection period
    (c). Current ratio
    (d). Debt ratio
78. A company's return on investment indicates its...................
    (a). Solvency
    (b). Profitability
    (c). Stock turn over
    (d). Debtor collection period
79. Which of the following measures company's (current asset-stock)/current liabilities?.....................
    (a). Debtors collection period
    (b). Current ratio
    (c). Acid test ratio
    (d). Stock turn over ratio

80. Higher asset turnover ratio explains.................
    (a). More profitability
    (b). Larger assets
    (c). Higher sales turn over
    (d). Better utilisation of assets

QUESTION BANK FOR COMPREHENSIVE ONLINE EXAM

Branch: ECE

Name of the Subject: MPI

1. Which processor structure is pipelined?

a.8051

b.8255

c. 8085

d. 8086

2. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ flag is used for single step execution in 8086

a. SF

b.DF

c. TF

d. ZF

3. The number of address lines required for 64 KB is _ _ _ _ _ _ _

a. 15

b. 16

c. 11

d. 14

4. If the CS: OFFSET is 5000:2000 then EA is   _ _ _ _ _ _ _

a. 2000

b. 50200

c. 52000

d. 5000

5. The following is an 8 – bit processor

a.8085

b. 8086

c. 80186

d. 80486

6. The flag which indicates whether the number of 1s is odd or even in the lower 8 bits is

a. ZF

b. PF

c. SF

d. AF

7. Which registers will contain the product of a 16 bit multiplication instruction

a. AX, DX

b. AX, BX

 c. CX, DX

d. AH, AL

8. The addressable memory for 8085 is _ _ _ _ _ _ _

a.64KB

 b. 1MB

 c. 16KB

d. 1GB

9. The instruction MVI A, 46H is _ _ _ _ _ _ _ addressing mode

a. Register

b. Indirect

c. Implicit

 d. Immediate

10. The size of the stack pointer register in 8086 is _ _ _ _ _ _ _

a. 12 bits

b. 16 bits

c. 8 bits

d. 32 bits

11. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ is the internal function for CMP mnemonic

a. Addition

b. multiplication

c. Division

d. Subtraction

12. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ interrupt has highest priority

a. INTR

b. RST 7.5

c. RST 6.5

d. RST 5.5

13. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ processor is operated in multiprocessor mode

a. 4004

b. 8085

c. 8080

d. 8086

14. The size of instruction pipeline for 8086 is _ _ _ _ _ _ _ bytes

a. 4

b. 6

c. 8

d. 16

15. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ prefix is used to compare two strings

a. REP

b. REPE

c. REPNZ

d. All

16. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ pair registers represents 'M' register.

a. D, E

b. B, C

c. H, L

d. All

17. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ is a 8-bit microcontroller.

a. 8051

b. 8086

c. 8096

d. 8057

18. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ instruction is executed after every ISR.

a. INT 03H

b. HALT

c. END

d. RET

19. TYPE 2 interrupt represents _ _ _ _ _ _ _

a. DIVIDE BY ZERO

b. NMI

c. SINGLE STEP

d. OVERFLOW

20. The following interrupt is used to control DOS

a. INT 21H

b. INT 03H

c. INT 10H

d. INT 17H

21. In order to display a string on output device using DOS interrupts AH should be _ _ _ _ _ _ _
a.01H

b. 10H

c. 02H

d. 08H

22. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ interrupt type is used for controlling serial communication.

a. INT 21H

b. INT 03H

c. INT 14H

d. INT 17H

23. In 8086 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ number of interrupt types

a. 16

b. 64

c. 256

d. 2

24. In order to receive the data using USART which signal is used

a. TXRDY

b. RXRDY

c. TXEN

d. RXEN

25. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ IC is used for serial communication

a. 8251

b.8279

c.8253

d.8255

26. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ register is used for masking the interrupt requests in 8259.

a. OCW1

b. ICW1

c. ICW3

d. OCW2

27. The combination of start bit, character and stop bits is called_ _ _ _ _ _ _

a. Mode

b. Baud rate

c. Frame

d. None

28. In 8253_ _ _ _ _ _ _ acts as rate generator

a. Mode 0

b. Mode 1

c. Mode 2

d. Mode 3

29. In 8255, _ _ _ _ _ _ _ numbers of IO lines are available.

a. 12

b. 24

c. 8

d. 16

30. The following interfacing device is a DMA controller

a. 8237

b. 8255

c. 8253

d. 8259

31. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ signal is used to clear the end of interrupt.

a. EOI

b. IMR

c. IRR

d. ISR

32. The programmable Interval Timer 8253 has _ _ _ _ _ _ _ number of counters.

a. 2

b. 1

c. 3

d. 4

33. In 8051, the size of internal RAM memory is _ _ _ _ _ _ _

a. 64KB

b. 256KB

c. 128 Bytes

d. 4KB

34. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ IO port can be used for serial communication.

a. Port 3

b. Port 1

c. Port 2

d. Port 0

35. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ register is used to double the baud rate in 8051.

a. SCON

b. PCON

c. IE

d. IP

36. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ number of interrupts available in 8051 excluding reset

a. 10

b. 5

c. 4

d. 255

37. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ pin is used to access the data from external memory in 8051

a. EN

b. EA

c. BHE

d. None

38. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ register is used to select register bank for working registers

a. PSW

b. Accumulator

c. TCON

d.TMOD

39. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ registers are only used for Register Indirect addressing mode

 a. R_2, R_3

b. R_3, R_4

c. R_6, R_7

d. R_0, R_1

40. Register used for serial communication in 8051_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

a. STCON

b. SMOD

c. SCON

d. SCCN

Branch :CSE

Name of the Subject :OPERATING SYSTEMS

1. An_____is an intermediary between users and computer hardware.
    (a). Operating System
    (b). Distributed System
    (c). Grid System
    (d). None
2. Time-Sharing Systems objective is to minimize_____
    (a). Process Use
    (b). Response Time
    (c). Elapsed Time
    (d). ALL
3. _____mechanismdefence the system against internal and external attacks..
    (a). Security
    (b). Protection
    (c). Availability
    (d). Integrity
4. In_____the last element in the list refers to the first element.
    (a). Singly Linked List
    (b). Doubly Linked List
    (c). Circular Linked List
    (d). None
5. A _____is a string of n binary digits, used to represent the status of n items.
    (a). Tree
    (b). Bitmap
    (c). Hash Function
    (d). List
6. _____ is used when the source CPU type is different from target CPU type.
    (a). Modulation
    (b). Virtualization
    (c). Hash Function
    (d). Emulation
7. _____available via the Internet to anyone willing to pay for the services.
    (a). Private Cloud
    (b). Hybrid Cloud
    (c). Public Cloud
    (d). All
8. The list of processes waiting for a particular I/O device is called a _____
    (a). Job Queue
    (b). Device Queue
    (c). Ready Queue
    (d). Job Pool
9. In UNIX operating system a new process is created by _____system call.
    (a). Fork()
    (b). Exit()
    (c). Exec()
    (d). None
10. A process has terminated, but parent has not yet called wait(), is known as _____.
    (a). Orphan Process

(b). Zombie Process

(c). I/O bound Process

(d). CPU Bound

11. A_____is a basic unit of CPU utilization;

(a). Process

(b). Program

(c). Thread

(d). All

12. _____involves distributing not data but tasks (threads) across multiple computing cores.

(a). Task Parallelism

(b). Data Parallelism

(c). Modules

(d). Concurrency

13. _____identifies parallel regions as blocks of code that may run in parallel.

(a). GCD

(b). Mac OS X

(c). OpenMP

(d). None

14. A thread that is to be cancelled is often referred to as the _____

(a). Multithreaded

(b). Target Thread

(c). Source Thread

(d). Single Thread

15. Use the _____to protect critical regions and thus prevent race conditions.

(a). Software

(b). Hardware

(c). Locks

(d). Mutex Locks

16. The value of a _____can range only between 0 and 1.

(a). Binary Semaphore

(b). Counting Semaphore

(c). Both A & B

(d). None

17. The operations needed to access semaphores are _____ and _____

(a). Wait()

(b). Signal()

(c). Both A & B

(d). None

18. The number of processes that are completed per time unit, called _____.

(a). Throughput

(b). Waiting Time

(c). Turnaround Time

(d). All

19. A major problem with _____ algorithms is indefinite blocking, or starvation.

(a). Round Robin

(b). Priority

(c). SJF

(d). FIFO

20. The test and set instructions return _____value.

(a). Character

(b). Integer

(c). String

(d). Boolean

21. A system is in a safe state only if there exists a _____
    (a). Deadlock
    (b). Safe Sequence
    (c). Unsafe Sequence
    (d). None

22. A_____ ,P_i---$\rightarrow R_j$ indicates, process P_i may request resource R_j at some in future
    (a). Claim-edge
    (b). Request-edge
    (c). Assignment-edge
    (d). Graph

23. _____ is an n x m matrix indicates the remaining resource need of each process
    (a). Available
    (b). Max
    (c). Allocation
    (d). Need

24. The _____ register specifies the size of the range.
    (a). Limit
    (b). Base
    (c). Relocation
    (d). Stack

25. Among all page replacement algorithms which one is best.
    (a). FIFO
    (b). LRU
    (c). Optimal
    (d). LFU

26. _____ algorithm allocates the smallest hole that is big enough.
    (a). First-fit
    (b). Best-fit
    (c). Worse-fit
    (d). All

27. The _____ is used an index into a page table.
    (a). Page-name
    (b). Page-number
    (c). Offset
    (d). None

28. Breaking logical memory into blocks of the same size is called_____
    (a). Frames
    (b). Blocks
    (c). Segments
    (d). Pages

29. _____ never bring a page into memory until it is required.
    (a). Pure demand paging
    (b). Demand Paging
    (c). Paging
    (d). None

30. A file is an _____ data type.
    (a). Integer
    (b). Boolean
    (c). Char
    (d). Abstract

31. A _____ is a sequence of characters organized into lines.
    (a). Text
    (b). Source

(c). Executable

(d). Object

32. Executable file type extensions are_____

(a). exe

(b). com

(c). bin

(d). all

33. mpeg,mp3,avi extensions belongs to _____ file type.

(a). Archive

(b). Multimedia

(c). Library

(d). Batch

34. A_____ defines a path from the current directory.

(a). Absolute Path name

(b). Relative Path name

(c). Root

(d). None

35. In_____ semantics, writes to an open file by a user are visible immediately to other users that have this file open.

(a). Unix

(b). Session

(c). Immutable

(d). All

36. Directory can be implemented by using which method.

(a). Linear List

(b). Hash Table

(c). Both A & B

(d). None

37. File systems of Windows operating systems are

(a). FAT

(b). FAT32

(c). NTFS

(d). All

38. A _____ can contain information needed by the system to boot an Operating System from that volume

(a). Master File Table

(b). Volume Control Block

(c). Boot Control Block

(d). None

39. The set of tracks that are at one arm position makes up a _____

(a). Cylinder

(b). Disk arm

(c). Sector

(d). Platter

40. Time to move the disk arm to the desired cylinder called the _____

(a). Random Access Time

(b). Seek Time

(c). Positioning Time

(d). None

Branch: CSE

Name of the Subject: SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

1.Who writes the Software Requirement Specifications Document (SRS)?

(A). Developer

(B) Tester

(C) Analyst

(D) None

2. What is the final outcome of the requirements analysis and specifications phase?

(A) SRS

(B) Coding

(C) User Manual

(D) All the above

3. For a well understood data processing application it is best to use____ model

(A) Waterfall

(B) Spiral

(C) Incremental

(D) Prototyping

4. Which of the following is not a named phase in the System development life cycle?

(A) Assessment

(B) Maintenance

(C) Development

(D) Testing

5. Which is the most important feature of spiral model?

(A) Quality management

(B) Risk management

(C) Performance

(D) None

6. Which step of SDLC performs cost/benefit analysis?

 (A) Feasibility study

(B) Coding

(C) Design

(D) Testing

7. Testing can be applied on

(A) Requirements

(B) Analysis

(C) Design

(D) Code

8. Which is not a step of requirement engineering?

 (A) Elicitation

(B) Analysis

(C) Design

(D) Specification

9. _____model is also called as the classic life cycle or the Waterfall model

(A) Iterative

(B) Incremental

(C) Spiral

(D) Linear Sequential

10. _____ is a collection of programs written to service other programs.

(A) System software

(B) Real time software

(C) Business software

(D) Embedded

11. A good specification should be?

(A) Unambiguous

(B) Distinctly specific

(C) Functional

(D) All the above

12. Why is Requirements Elicitation a difficult task?

(A) Problem of scope

(B) Problem of volatility

(C) both A&B

(D) None

13. Which of the following models is not suitable for accommodating any change?

(A) Prototyping Model

(B) Waterfall Model

(C) RAD Model

(D) Incremental

14. Which is not a software life cycle model?

(A) CMMI model

(B) Waterfall

(C) Spiral

(D) Iterative

15. Which phase is not available in software life cycle?

(A) Coding

(B) Maintenance

(C) Deign

(D) Abstraction

16. Software is a _____ element

(A) Physical

(B) static

(C) Logical

(D) None

17. To produce a good quality product, process should be

(A) Efficient

(B) complex

(C) Ambiguous

(D) Only A

18. _____ is a person who analyzes the problem

(A) Tester

(B) customer

(C) Analyst

(D) Trainer

19. use-cases are _____ based modeling technique

(A) Scenario-based

(B) Graph-based

(C) semantic-based

(D) none

20. Which of the following activity is necessary at every phase to improve of software?

(A) Testing

(B) Feasibility study

(C) Reviews

(D) Design

21. Modularization follows _____ Strategy

(A)Divide & conquer

(B) only divide

(C) only conquer

(D) None

22. What is the final outcome of the design phase?

(A) SRS

(B) Architecture

(C) User Manual

(D) None

23. Refinement is a_____ design strategy

(A) top-down

(B) bottom-up

(C) both

(D) None

24. ___ design describes how software components communicate with the system

(A) Interface

(B) component

(C) data

(D) class

25. Cyclomatic complexity method comes under__ method

(A) Black box

(B) Red box

(C) integration

(D) White box

26. In____ testing individual components is tested

(A) Integration

(B) Unit

(C) Stress

(D) white box

27. Testing should be planed ___ testing begins

(A) After

(B) before

(C) both

(D) none

28. Handling multiple tasks is called____

(A) multithread

(B)persistence

(C) concurrency

(D) none

29. ____is a pattern for creating system architecture for given problem

(A)Architectural pattern

(B) Architectural design

(C) both

(D) none

30. _____ testing is also called as behavioral testing

(A) Black box

(B) Red box

(C) integration

(D) White box

31. Cohesive task performs _____ task in software procedure

(A) only two

(B) none

(C) only three

(D) only one

32. Design goal is to achieve __ cohesion and ___ coupling

(A) High, high

(B) low, high

(C) high, low

(D) low, low

33. _____ impractical but possible

(A) Exhaustive

(B) black box

(C) white box

(D)regression

34. Software mistakes during coding are called as ___

(A) Mistakes

(B) errors

(C) none

(D) bugs

35. __ is a process of removal of defects

(A) Coding

(B) Maintenance

(C) debugging

(D) testing

36. __ testing is done at developers end

(A) Alpha

(B) beta

(C) smoke

(D) regression

37. 66.6% risk is considered as ____

(A) low

(B) medium

(C) average

(D) high

38. Cyclomatic complexity for a flow graph is V(G)=

(A)E-N-2

(B) E-N+2

(C) E-N-4

(D) E-N-3

39. ___are project size estimation techniques

(A) FP

(B) LOC

(C) both a&b

(D) none

40. Cyclomatic complexity method comes under ___testing

(A) Black box

(B) Red box

(C) integration

(D) White box

Branch: CSE

Name of the Subject: UNIX & SHELL PROGRAMMING

1. Which of the following Command displays your login shell?

A. $SHELL

B. $0

C. Echo $SHELL

D. Echo $0

2. Which of the following Command displays your current shell?

A. $SHELL

B. $0

C. Echo $SHELL

D. Echo $0

3. Which of the following is the descriptor of standard input stream?

A. 0

B. 2

C. 3

D. 1

4. Which of the following is the descriptor of standard error stream?

A. 0

B. 2

C. 3

D. 1

5. Which of the following is the descriptor of standard re directing output stream?

A. 0

B. <

C. >

D. 2

6. Choose the pipe symbol operator?

A. %

B. &&

C. #

D. |

7. Choose the conditional command?

A. %

B. &&

C. #

D. |

8. Choose the command to find duplicate lines in a file?

A. Wc

B. Cmp

C. Uniq

D. Tr

9. Choose the command to translate characters in a file?

A. Wc

B. Cmp

C. Uniq

D. Tr

10. Choose the command to count the number of lines in a file?

A. Wc

B. Cmp

C. Uniq

D. Tr

11. Choose the command to compare two files?

A. Wc

B. Cmp

C. Uniq

D. Tr

12. Which of the following is the descriptor of standard re directing input stream?

A. 1

B. <

C. >

D. 2

13. In Vi-editor, which of the following keystrokes can delete the current character?

A. d

B. dd

C. x

D. Delete

14. In Vi-editor, which of the following keystrokes can delete the current line?

A. d

B. dd

C. x

D. Delete

15. In Vi-editor, which of the following keystrokes moves from command mode to text mode

A. i

B. a

C. ESC

D. h

16. In Vi-editor, which of the following keystrokes moves from text mode to command mode

A. i

B. a

C. ESC

D. h

17. Which of the following would be a good file name in UNIX?

A. foo

B. <name>

C. .. . 125

D. passwd

18. Choose the command line interpreter?

A. $

B. (

C.)

D. *

19. Choose the operation applied on both (files & directories)?

A. cp

B. mv

C. ln

D. all the above

20. Choose the operation applied on only files?

A. pwd

B. mkdir

C. cd

D. None of above

21. Choose correct path for trash file?

A. /dev/null

B. /dev/tty

C. /dev/usr

D. echo $0

22. Choose correct path for terminal file?

A. /dev/null

B. /dev/tty

C. /dev/usr

D. echo $0

23. Choose the command used to read the data from file?

A. Print

B. Output

C. Write

D. Read

24. Choose the command used to output the data from file?

A. Print

B. Output

C. Write

D. Read

25. Choose the Line Editor?

A. Awk

B. Ex

C. Vi

D. Grep

26. Choose the programming language (or) script language?

A. Awk

B. Ex

C. Vi

D. Grep

27. How can we know exit status of a command?

A. $

B. $$

C. #

D. $?

28. By using which command we can evaluate the any command twice?

A. Run

B. Recall

C. History

D. Eval

29. By using which command we can recall the previously executed command?

A. Run

B. Recall

C. History

D. Eval

30. Choose the correct way of saving the shell script program?

A. Program.sh

B. Program.awk

C. Program.txt

D. Program.dat

31. Choose the correct way of saving the awk script program?

A. Program.sh

B. Program.awk

C. Program.txt

D. Program.dat

32. Choose the correct ex instruction format?

A. :address command

B. address: command

C. command: address

D. None

33. In ex-editor, choose the line before the first line in the file?

A. ?Pattern?

B. 0

C. $

D. /pattern/

34. In ex-editor, choose the last line in the file?

A. 1

B. 2

C. $

D. None

35. In ex-editor, choose the forward search?

A. ?Pattern?

B. 0

C. $

D. /pattern/

36. In ex-editor, choose the backward search?

A. ?Pattern?

B. 0

C. $

D. /pattern/

37. Choose Atoms in regular expression?

A. Dot

B. Class

C. Anchor

D. All the above

38. Pattern space related to?

A. Vi-Editor

B. Ex-Editor

C. Grep

D. All the above

39. Choose Grep family members

A. Egrep

B. Fgrep

C. Grep

D. All the above

40. Choose User Communication

A. E-Mail

B. Ftp

C. Telnet

D. All the above